

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please **CANCEL** claim 14 without prejudice or disclaimer.

Please **AMEND** claims 1-2 as follows.

1. (Currently Amended) A method for creating a new flower color, comprising:

establishing or analyzing a genotype H^XH^X·Pg/pg·Cy/cy·Dp/dp in a flavonoid biosynthesis for crossing flowering plants;

selecting two flowering plants to be crossed based on the established or analyzed genotype; and

introducing a-the genotype in the flavonoid biosynthesis to create the new flower color, H^XH^X·Pg/pg·Cy/cy·Dp/dp in a flavonoid biosynthesis for crossing flowering plants to create a new flower color

wherein the genotype H^XH^X·Pg/pg·Cy/cy·Dp/dp is an inheritance of flower pigments, pelargonidin (Pgn), cyanidin (Cyn), and delphinidin (Dpn), ~~for a flower color expression, and~~

wherein five multiple alleles, H^T, H^F, H^D, H^Z, and H^O, ~~participate in a control hydroxylation at 3'-position, hydroxylation at 5'-position, hydroxylation of 3',5'-positions, hydroxylation at 3'- and 5'-positions, and hydroxylation of 5'-, and 3',5'-position, respectively, of a B ring of a flavonoid biosynthesis precursor participating in the~~

~~flavonoid biosynthesis of the pelargonidin (Pgn), the cyanidin (Cyn), and the delphinidin (Dpn).~~

2. (Currently Amended) A method for creating a new flower color, comprising:

establishing or analyzing a genotype D/d·E/e·H^XH^X·Pg/pg·Cy/cy·Dp/dp in a flavonoid biosynthesis for crossing flowering plants;

selecting two flowering plants to be crossed based on the established or analyzed genotype; and

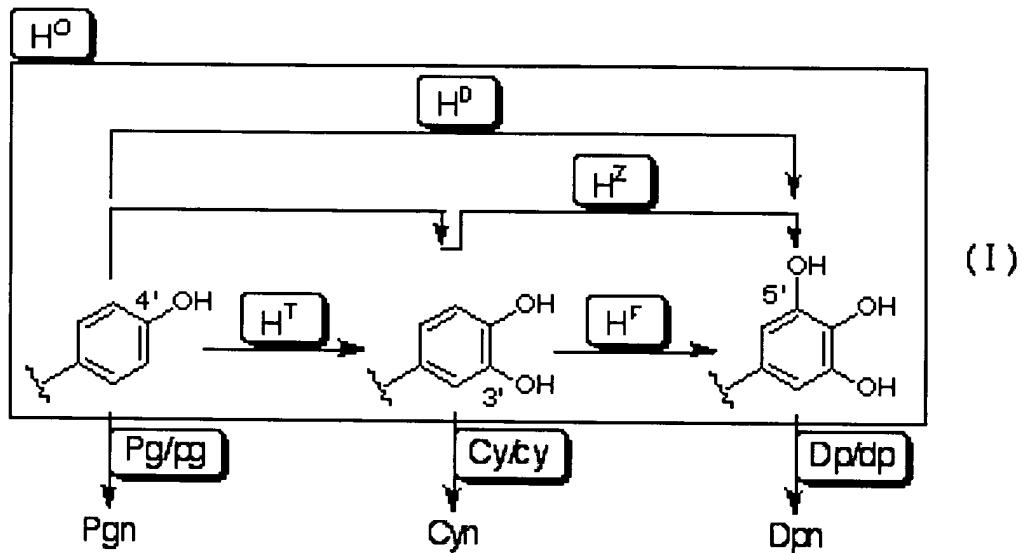
introducing a-the genotype in the flavonoid biosynthesis to create the new flower color, D/d·E/e·H^XH^X·Pg/pg·Cy/cy·Dp/dp in a flavonoid biosynthesis for crossing flowering plants to create a new flower color,

wherein the genotype D/d·E/e·H^XH^X·Pg/pg·Cy/cy·Dp/dp is an inheritance of flower pigments, pelargonidin (Pgn), cyanidin (Cyn), and delphinidin (Dpn), ~~for a flower color expression, and an inheritance of a double flower type or a marginal variegation type, and~~

wherein five multiple alleles, H^T, H^F, H^D, H^Z, and H^O control hydroxylation at 3'-position, hydroxylation at 5'-position, hydroxylation of 3',5'-positions, hydroxylation at 3'- and 5'-positions, and hydroxylation of 5'-, and 3',5'-position, respectively., participate in a hydroxylation of a B ring of a flavonoid biosynthesis precursor participating in the

~~flavonoid biosynthesis of the pelargonidin (Pgn), the cyanidin (Cyn), and the delphinidin (Dpn).~~

3. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, further comprising: precipitating the genotype in the flavonoid biosynthesis, wherein the precipitating comprises a route formula (I):



wherein the five multiple alleles, H^T , H^F , H^D , H^Z , and H^O , are configured to control hydroxylation at 3'-position, hydroxylation at 5'-position, hydroxylation of 3',5'-positions, hydroxylation at 3'- and 5'-positions, and hydroxylation of 5'-, and 3',5'-position, respectively.

4. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the new flower color of the flowering plants is inherited in the course of the flavonoid biosynthesis.

5. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 2, wherein the new flower color of the flowering plants is inherited in the course of the flavonoid biosynthesis.

6. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 3, wherein the new flower color of the flowering plants is inherited in the course of the flavonoid biosynthesis.

7. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the new flower color is maternally inherited.

8. (Withdrawn) A quick reference cap guide which determine the combination of crossing plants based on flower pigment genotype for creating a flower color, which displays the combination of multiple allele according to any one of claim 1 or 2 taking gametes of pollen parents as a row and gametes of seed parent as a line.

9. (Withdrawn) A quick reference cap guide which determine the flower color from the combination of crossing plants based on flower pigment genotype, which displays the combination of multiple allele according to any one of claims 1 or 2 taking

gametes of pollen parents as a row and gametes of seed parent as a line to understand the flower color.

10. (Withdrawn) Use of the quick reference cap guide of multiple allele according to claim 8 for crossing based on a flower pigment genotype for creating new flower color.

11. (Withdrawn) Use of the quick reference cap guide of multiple allele according to claim 9 for crossing based on a flower pigment genotype for creating new flower color.

12. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 2, wherein the new flower color is maternally inherited.

13. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 3, wherein a flower color expression of these five multiple alleles may produced by another expression, T, F, D, Z, O,

wherein the expression Pg/pg, Cy/cy and Dp/dp are the existence of gene loci corresponding to the expression of dihydroflavonol reductase (DFR) or anthocyanidin synthase (AS) participating in the flavonoid biosynthesis of the pelargonidin (Pgn), the cyanidin (Cyn), and the delphinidin (Dpn),

wherein D/d is a corolla character of a double flower type, and

wherein E/e is a corolla character of a marginal variegation.

14. (Cancelled)